

# APHORISMS UPON The New Way of Improving CYDER, OR MAKING CYDER-ROYAL,



LATELY DISCOVERED  
For the Good of those Kingdoms and Nations  
That are Beholden to Others, and Pay Dear for WINE.

SHEWING,

*That Simple Cyder, frequently Sold for Thirty Shillings per  
Hogshead, (viz. Three-half-pence a Quart) may be made as  
Strong, Wholefom, and Pleasing as French Wine usually  
Sold for Twelve-pence a Quart; Without Adding any  
thing to it, but what is of the Juice of Apples; And  
for One Penny or Three-half-pence a Quart more Charge,  
may be made as good as Canary commonly Sold for two Shil-  
lings. As also, how one Acre of Land now worth Twenty Shil-  
lings, may be made worth Eight or Ten Pound per Annum.*

To which are Added,

Certain Expedients concerning RAISING and PLANTING  
OF

**Apple-trees, Gooseberry-trees, &c.**

With Respect to Cheapness, Expedition, certain Growing,  
and Fruitfulness, beyond what hath hitherto  
been yet made known.

By RICHARD HAINES.

*Parchment*

LONDON: Printed by George Larkin for the Author, and are to be had at  
the Marine and Carolina Coffee-House, in Burching Lane near the Royal Exchange;  
Until our Royal-Cyder-Office be Erected for Granting of Licenses, of  
which we shall give a further Account shortly. 1684.

APHORISMS

UPON

The New Way of Improving

CYDER

OR MAKING

CYDER-ROYAL

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THE WINE

That Simple Cyder, frequently sold for Thirty Shillings per  
Hogshead, (viz. Three-half-pence a Quart) may be made as  
Strong, Wholesome, and Pleasing as French Wine usually  
sold for Twelve-pence a Quart, without Adding any  
thing to it, but without the Assistance of Apples, and  
for One Penny or Three-pence a Quart more Charge,  
may be made as good as Canary, commonly sold for twenty  
shillings. As also, for one Acre of Land now worth Twenty Shil-  
lings, may be made worth Eight or Ten Pounds per Annum.

To which are Added,

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LONDON: Printed by George Parker for the Author, and are to be had at  
the Stationers and Booksellers, in Great Britain, and at the Foreign  
Libell, our Royal Cyder-Office, is Printed for George H. HAINES, 1683.  
which we shall give a further Account shortly.



**THE EPISTLE DEDICATORY,**  
**TO ALL**  
**Kings, Princes, & States,**  
**Who have No Wines of their own Production,**  
**ESPECIALLY**  
**To the most Sacred Majesty**  
**OF HIS**  
**SOVERAIGN LORD**  
**THE**  
**King of Great Britain, &c.**

**AS ALSO**  
**To their most Excellent Majesties, the Kings of the two**  
**Northern Crowns; And to the High and Mighty**  
**Lords; the States General of the Uni-**  
**ted Provinces.**

**May it please Your Majesties**  
**and Lordships!**



*Food, Drink, and Rayment, are the prime Requisites of Humane Life. Of Drinks, the Juice of the Grapes esteemed the most Generous; But since Providence has not indulged every Nation with That of its own Growth; and for that, tho' the more Southern Countreys Enjoy it, yet the more Northern that are without it, do by the Coldness of their Climate most stand in need of strong Drinks; And since Ale and Beer is too Cloudy and heavy; and so furnish themselves with Wine, they exhaust yearly a great part of their Treasure and Native Commodities; I thought, if I could find out and inform that part of the World, how to prepare a sort of Liquor which might Answer all the Ends and Advantages of Wine, and yet be of Your own Countreys Production, and afforded much Cheaper, I might Deserve well of Your Majesties and Lordships, and all Your Subjects, both now and to Posterity.*

*That which nearest approaches the Nature of Wine, is the Juice of Apples, Wildings, Pears and other Fruits, (commonly called Cyder, Perry, Currant, Cherry and Gooseberry-Wine &c.) And with all or some of these, Your respective Territories are, or may be plentifully Furnisht. The Defect hitherto has been, First, That few have applyed themselves to making of Cyder. Secondly, Much fewer are Those that know how to make even tollerable common simple Cyder. Thirdly, Their Cyder who made it Best, Falls short of the Goodness of Wine in strength and Delicacy; and besides, by reason of its Coldness and Crudities, was apt to Generate Wind, and other Distempers, and so proved not so wholesome to the Body.*

*For all these Inconveniences, Here is found a proper and certain Remedy; The SECRET is brought home to Your Doors, and in the Following Papers spread before You; So that henceforth, after a little Industry, You need not (for General use) beholden to any Forreiner, for their Wines but Furnish Your selves as*

# The Epistle Dedicatory

well, and abundantly Cheaper, at Home, and Drink for Your own Healths, without Despising the Discoverer in Variety of Liquors of Your own Production, altogether as good, and Satisfactory.

How our Country may be Rescued from the Inequality of our King Henry the Seventh (the justly number'd amongst the wisest Monarchs of that Age) is reported by some Authors to have cost him the Immense loss of the West-Indian Treasures, which have since Enrich'd all the Kings, Princes, and States of Europe. And even Ferdinand of Castile was beholding to the Importunities of his Lady Isabella, for accepting that proffer'd Prize, and the Discovery of this New World, from a despis'd Columbus. And however this Present thing, or my self may be Censur'd or Contemn'd at first; yet without the least doubt I believe, that a time will come, wherein all or most of the Kings, Princes, and States, who are their Subjects, in those Nations that have no Wines of their own, may have Cause to Rejoice either in the Use or Advantage, which themselves may make thereof; And that too, without Raising any Burthensome Taxes, or adding other Subjects to heavy Charges.

For yet just and profitable, of great Profit to all Nations, that are unsatisfied with Wine of their own Production, especially those whose Soil will afford the Materials (In which respect I forget not the Kingdom of Poland, to whom I made my Endeavour to transmit my Proposals, but by reason of the remote distance and small Exportation from hence thither, I could not gain an Opportunity; However I cannot but Recommend it as a thing of great Moment to that Renowned King and Nation, their Country being proper for it as any in the World) so as for Climates which yield not Fruits Necessary, they will yet however Fare much the better too, since less VVines being spent in those Nations that used to take off the greatest Quantities (viz. two or three Millions worth of Wines and Brandy's per Annum) The French, &c. must then be necessitated to force a Trade, by selling them much Cheaper, than ever they would have done, were it not for this Discovery.

Upon the whole matter, as Your most Excellent Majesties, and Your renowned Lordships, have by Your several Letters Patents, Contracts, and Resolutions, given me Assurance of a Proportionate Reward and Encouragement; If upon the Discovery, the thing should prove Feasible, and be Accepted, or Suffered to be practis'd in Your several Dominions, so Relying upon Your Royal and Honourable VVords (than which nothing herebelow can be more Sacred) to Your Justice, Wisdom, and Goodness, I Humbly refer my self, and these my well-intended Endeavours, Remaining

To Your Majesty my dread Sovereign,  
a most Humble Loyal and Faithfully Devoted Subject.

And to you the other most Excellent Kings, and Honourable Lords,

A most Humble,

And Ready Servant,

To my Power,

Richard Haines.



# ADVERTISEMENT

## LOYAL SUBJECTS

### His Majesty's Kingdom of England

### AND Principality of Wales.

**W**HEREAS our Sovereign Lord the King, hath been Graciously Pleased by his Royal Letters Patent, to give and grant unto Me and Partners, the sole Use and Benefit of my Invention in the ensuing Treatise Discovered; With all the Profits and Advantages that may, can, or shall be made thereof; With prohibition to all others from doing or imitating the same, within all His Majesties Dominions; For and during the Term of Fourteen Years.

And forasmuch as such our Invention may be very desirable, useful, and beneficial to all or most part of his Majesties Subjects; Therefore to the intent, They may not be with-holden from the same, Notwithstanding it might be abundantly most for our particular advantage to keep it in our Hands, and Reserve it wholly to our selves, since it is, That we might gain Five or Six Pound by every Hogshead, when no such is made in our Nation, but by our selves. Yet nevertheless to demonstrate the Greatness of our Zeal to the Publick; and how ready we are to postpone our private Interests thereunto; That no reasonable person may have any Colour to Complain, And that all that are willing, may have the opportunity to make sufficient Benefit of this our Invention; We do by these Presents declare, That we are willing and content, That this our said Invention shall be free to all His Majesties Subjects in *England and Wales*, Upon the Terms, Limitations, and Conditions following, *viz.*

1. That every Person that shall or will sell the said *Cyder-Royal*, or other Liquors herein after mentioned, either by Wholesale or Retail, shall yearly have a Deputation or Allowance from us so to do, paying us One and Twenty Shillings and Six-pence *per Annum*.

2. That any of His Majesties Subjects in *England or Wales*, paying the like Sum of Twenty One Shilling Six-pence, shall for the whole Term of Fourteen Years have the like Deputation or Allowance, to practice or use the same for his particular use, *viz.* so far, as to make *Cyder-Royal*, and all or any the aforesaid Liquors, to be spent by themselves and their Respective Private Families. And to entertain their Friends therewith in their own Houses; provided they do not sell, or otherwise dispose thereof.

This is the method we propose, The Terms whereof are so easy and pro-

fitable to those to whom they are offered; That we hope no Loyal Subject may have the least Cause to dislike; Nor any be found so unreasonably perverse, as to oppose or condemn the Authority of His Majesties Gracious Letters Patent, or to deny the Patentes to smelt a Consideration and Acknowledgment, who for Love and Good-will to the Publick, are contented with that which will not amount to one tenth part of the benefit we might make thereof, if we kept the thing wholly in our own particular Hands and Management.

And supposing these our reasonable Terms may be readily Embrac'd, we shall be Content to abide by and continue the same. But however, forasmuch as we know, That there are a discontented troublesome and envious sort of people in the VWorld, who are naturally apt not only to envy and abuse them whom they beholding to, for their own VVelfare; but also delight to affront and dishonour the Authority of the Crown, and the Royal Privilege; therefore, as to Venders, viz. All such as sell either by VVholesale or Retail, we intend their Deputations or Licences shall be but from one year to another; To the intent, that in case the method we have proposed be thwarted and endeavoured to be obstructed, we may the next year, take to our selves the sole benefit of our Invention granted; And those only to have the selling and uttering thereof as shall give security to us and our selves and no others.

But for those that sell it not, they upon sending in their money as aforesaid, shall freely enjoy the same, for our whole Term, upon the condition before offered.

If it be objected, That this way of improving *Cyders*, &c. by me discovered, is so obvious and easy, that it deserves not the Honour of being called a Project or Invention.

To this I crave leave to answer. 1. That every thing seems easy when 'tis known, and yet if it be a useful thing, those that know it not before, will be ungrateful not to Acknowledge an obligation to him that first taught them. 2. If it seem now so plain when you find it here discovered, it was lately not so; for else how came it not to be practiced before? Nay, (though 'tis not difficult to add to things once found out) yet the ordinary Objector, even after I have given the hint, and in general disclosed the thing, would perhaps find it not very easy to advance his Liquors to the proposed perfection, without consulting those Rules and Instructions which I have here laid down, having by frequent Trials and Experiments found them most effectual. The Old Fable is significative, of the Mag-Pye reaching the Wood Pigeon to build a Nest; to every Direction the other contemptuously Cry'd—*This I can do*; and *This I cannot*; which at last so incensed the Pigeon, that she left her in the midst of her work with this Reprimand,—*Then do it, then do it*; and ever since the simple Pigeon for want of a little patience and gratitude is forc'd to be content with a sorry imperfect Lodging for her young ones. So in the present Case, suppose any shall say, this is easy. I doubt not but to do it and mend it too my self—Be it so, yet still I know not that you have more reason to Boast, than the Cöbler, who says he *mends* what the Shoemaker makes, whereas had not the latter first made the Shoe, the former would have had no occasion for such a Vapour.

3dly. Inventions are to be honour'd and esteem'd for that Usefulness and Benefit they afford, rather than for their uneasiness to be found out at first, or their difficulty to be practiced afterwards; Whether a man by sagaciousness of Judgment, or a long Industry and frequent Essays, find out a thing; Or whether it occur to him suddenly by the friendly suggestion of his good Genius, 'tis all one to the rest of the world. Nay, whenever the thing is really useful, the more easie 'tis in practice, the more ought it to be valued, because thereby 'tis likely to be more publicly beneficial, and consequently the people are the more beholding to the Inventer. Especially so if



be such an one as this Discoverer; who hath at his own cost and charge, (besides this thing) found out and contrived certain Expedients by which not only the Wealth of the Kingdom of *England* might encrease at least Twenty, if not Thirty Hundred Thousand Pounds, and His Majesties Revenue at least Five, Hundred Thousand Pounds *Per Annum* for ever; But also all poor People not having any Habitations of their own, or wherewith to Live of themselves, may be so provided for, That there shall nor be one Beggar in the Nation, nor any have reason to Complain for want of a comfortable Employment, Food, Rayment or Habitation.

As my several Printed Proposals presented to his Majesty and both Houses of Parliament, do most plainly demonstrate; Insomuch that I having presented my Petition to the Honourable House of Commons, the thing was so readily approved of, That an Order was made for bringing in a Bill Pursuant to the effect of my Proposals, *Nemine Contra-Dicente*; Which Bill I at my further Charge, procured to be drawn and prepared; And had not the Person whom I first intrusted, and who promised to read my Petition in the House of Commons, from time to time delayed so to do, till within a week before the Dissolution of the Parliament; there is no reason to doubt but it had past into an Act, and at this day been practiced, to the Inestimable benefit of the Nation.

So that it will be very hard, and the highest discouragement imaginable to all persons in future times, to study to promote the Welfare of their Country, by new and profitable Inventions and Expedients, If a person who has thus for many years made it his Business to serve the Publick so considerably, to his great expence of time and charge, to the value of divers Hundred Pounds, may not without being Envyed, repined at, or obstructed, be afforded and allowed to reap the benefit of his Majesties most Gracious Grant (whose Goodness never is wanting to any that find out Improvements advantageous to his People) especially this present Discovery, being such as not only tends so much to the Publick Utility, but also to the great Profit of all that please to make use of it on such easy and condescending Termes, prejudicial to our own Interests, as those herein before offered.

*Which as they are heartily tendred for a General Good, so we hope they will be received with that Acceptance and Gratitude, and Respect to His Majesties Royal Grant, as becomes all Considerate Men and Good Subjects.*

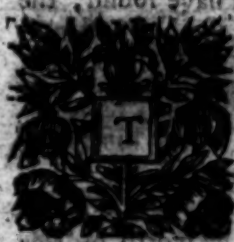
be such an one as to discover in a nation his own condition, and  
the things) round one and covered certain to be seen by which the  
only the Wealth of the Kingdom of England might be seen at least twenty  
thousand hundred thousand pounds, and the Kingdom of England  
Five hundred thousand pounds, and the Kingdom of England  
all poor People not having any Habitations of their own, or who were  
to live of themselves may be provided for, that there shall not be one  
Beggars in the Nation, nor any other Cause to Complaint for want of com-  
fortable Employment, Food, Raiment or Habitation.  
As my Invention is grounded on the Statute and both Houses  
of Parliament do most plainly demonstrate, inasmuch that I having written  
ed my Relation to the House of Commons, the Statute of the Kingdom  
readly appeared of, that an Order was made for printing it, and I having  
to the effect of my Proposition, I was sent down, which Bill I carry  
further Charge, I desired to be drawn up, and I desired the House  
where I first appeared, and who were invited to read my Relation, in the  
House of Commons, from time to time delayed to do so, till within a  
week before the Dissolution of the Parliament, there is a Relation to be  
that it had put into an Act, and that day upon presented to the House  
the benefit of the Nation.  
So that it will be very hard, and the highest discouragement imaginable  
to all persons in future times, to study to produce the Wealth of the  
Country, by new and original Inventions and Experiments, if a person  
who has laboured for many years to make it his business to relieve the Publick in con-  
siderable, to his great expense of time and charge, to the value of divers hun-  
dred pounds, may not without payment be repaid at, or equivalent to  
afforded and allowed to reap the benefit of his Invention most Graciously  
(whole Goodness) is willing to say, that the out Inventions shall be  
granted to his People, especially to his Invention, such as are  
only to be made to the Publick, and also to the great Trade of all  
that shall be made use of it on a ready and comfortable manner, prepa-  
ring it in own interests, as that herein before offered.

Which matter we heartily commend for a General Good to the House, and  
will be content and that Acceptance, and Gratitude, and the rest to the  
first Royal Grant, it becomes the Consideration of the House and Good Service.



# APHORISMS

## Upon the New Way of Improving Cyder, &c.



He Secret by me proposed to the before mentioned most Excellent Princes and Honourable States, and for the Discovery of which, They have been severally pleased, by their Gracious Letters Patent, Contracts, or Resolutions, to Promise me a Reward or Gratuity, is as followeth; that is to say,

"To make the Cyder, Perry, Juice, Wines or Liquors of Apples, Pears, Wildings, Crabbs, Cherries, Goose-Berries, Currants, and Mul-Berries, to be as Strong, Wholsome, and Useful, as French, Spanish, and other Wines now in frequent Use; And that thereby the Revenues of the said Kings and States may severally be Encreased more than One-Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum. And yet the said Cyder, &c. So Improved, to be made and afforded for 3. d. per Quart, as good as the Wine now usually Sold for 12. d. per Quart.

Which Cyder so Improved, for its Excellency, and to Distinguish it in Name, from Common simple Cyder, may fitly be called, CYDER ROYAL.

All which I now come to Explain, and Demonstrate in the following Aphorisms.

### I.

To make Cyder-Royal, or raise Ordinary Simple Cyder, to be full as good or better than French Wine, or to make the best simple Cyder twice as strong as it is (and so the like of any the aforesaid Liquors) by putting the strength and Goodness of two Hogs-heads into One; which for to do, first put one Hogs-Head of Cyder, and some part of the other, into a Copper-Still, and draw off all the Spirit: After which Distil the said Spirit a second time, and then put the same into your other Hogs-Head and fill it up, stir it about well, and keep it close stopp'd, except one day in Ten or Twenty, let it lie open five or six hours. And within one Quarter of a Year, if the ensuing directions be observed, this Cyder will be full as strong or stronger than the best French Wine, and altogether as pleasing, tho' it may be somewhat different in Taste.

The manner of doubling the strength of Cyder, or making it as good as French-Wine.

How to make  
it as good as  
Canary.

The quantity  
of Spirits to  
be used.

If you would have it Drink more like Canary or other Sacks, you must add more of the Spirit, and as much Sugar or Sweets (the making of which is herein set forth) as will best please your Palate. And the proportion of one Pint of good Spirit to a Gallon, will make it as strong as French Wine; So one Pint and a half will make it full as strong as Spanish Wine; And by this means in like manner, *Peas* and the Juice of *Cherries*, *Mul-Berries*, *Currants* and *Goose-Berries*, (especially *Goose-Berries*) may by adding thereunto their proper Spirits, or any other Convenient Spirits, be made as good as please.

I mention other Spirits, because upon them, as *Brandy*, *Spirit of Wine*, and of *Grain*, and other Spirits, may be of good Effect in this Business, provided they are drawn Fine; yet by Experience I have found, the Spirits of the same kind, or at least of some other Places to be the best and most natural; And the Spirits called *Robert Ale* or *Beau de la* are the best, unless this Ale and Beer be mixed with Cyder before the Spirits be drawn off. Their Gracious Letters Patent, Cometh, or Relate, to Promote the same, is as follow-

One Acre of  
Land to be  
worth 8 l. per  
Annum, (be-  
sides the be-  
nefit of Corn  
and Pasture,  
and yet Cyder-  
Royal Sold but  
for 2 s. per  
Quart.

That One Acre of Land planted with Apple-Trees, may be worth by this means to the Planters at least 8 l. per Annum; And yet the Cyder thus made to the goodness of French-Wine, be afforded at 2 s. per Quart; As is thus Demonstrable.

1. Eight score Trees, *viz.* Red-Brales and Golden-Pippins, may conveniently be planted upon one Acre of Land; each standing six feet from

2. These Trees cannot be supposed to bear less than one Bushel on each Tree, one with another, that is, eight score Bushels; And it is well known that twenty Bushels of Apples will make an Hogs-Head of Cyder; So that there will be yielded eight Hogs-Heads on an Acre.

3. These eight Hogs-Heads of simple Cyder, will make Four Hogs-Heads of Cyder-Royal, as good and strong as French-Wine; which at 2 s. per Quart, is 2 l. per Hogs-Head; and so the Four Hogs-Heads yield 8 l. The Product of one Acre — Which is what was to be Demonstrated.

But in case it be Sold as 2 s. per Quart, as most certainly it may, during the Term of Fourteen Years: Since it is so that this Cyder-Royal will be as good as Wine Sold at 12 s. per Quart: Then the Product of this Acre thus Planted, may be worth 32 l.

Besides the profit of the Grass or Corn, growing the same Year on the same Acre of Land: For if you Plant your Trees at the Distance of twenty feet one way, and but twelve the other (which is all one with sixteen feet before mentioned) you may well enough Plow between them.

There is still  
more profit  
to be made  
by the same  
Acres, if they  
be planted  
with  
Goose-Berries  
and Currants  
amongst the  
Apple-Trees.

The same A-  
cre to yield 8  
l. per Annum  
more, by Goose-  
Berry and Cur-  
rant-Wine.

IV.  
But further, If *Goose-Berries* and *Currants* be Planted amongst the Apple-Trees (as very well they may, and that will prove much the better Hus-

bandry) then there may be more than four Hogs-Heads of Wine-Royal made in a Year of Them, and much better than the other; So that at the same price, *viz.* 2 s. per Quart, there will thereby be 8 l. more raised, that is, 16 l. per Annum from the same Acre of Ground.



But since 'tis usual for Apple-Trees to Bear, some Four Bushels, some Five, Six, Seven, and upwards, to Twenty Bushels; 'tis very probable that one Tree with another, may bear four Bushels whence may be Produced 16 Hogs-Heads of Cyder-Royal; which at 3 s. 4 d. per Quart (that is, 1 s. 4 d. the Hog-Head) comes to 48 l. Nor is it unreasonable to believe that the Product of Goose-Berries and Currants may amount so much more than the 8 l. per Annum as which we have Computed it. For I know by Reason and Experience, that Currant-Trees and Goose-Berry-Trees, one with another well Husbanded, may yield One Gallon a Piece: And upon One Rod of Land may be Planted 16 Trees, each a Foot from another (which is a competent distance) so that One Rod may produce two Bushels of Currants and Goose-Berries; And consequently there being Eight-Score-Rods in an Acre, there may 16 Score Bushels grow thereon; Which yielding 16 Hogs-Heads of Simple Wine, makes eight Hogs-Heads of Wine-Royal; which at 3 s. 4 d. per Quart, comes to 24 l. Which being added to the 48 l. made by Cyder (according to the last Computation) makes 72 l. per Annum, at 3 s. 4 d. per Quart. But Sold or valued at 6 d. per Quart, the total Product from one Acre of Ground (now worth not above 20 s. per Annum) will amount to double the aforesaid Value, that is to say, to 144 l. per Annum.

That probably one Acre may produce as much Cyder and Wine-Royal as may come to more than 50 l. at 3 s. 4 d. a Quart, and at 6 d. per Quart, more than 100 l. per Annum.

Nor do I know why any should Contemn, or deny this, as an Extravagant Calculation; however a thing impossible it cannot be, for these two Reasons: First, That one Apple-Tree may bear 30 Bushels at a time; and One Currant-Tree six Gallons, and One Goose-Berry-Tree 4 Gallons; whereas here I reckon but 4 Bushels instead of 30; and but one Gallon instead of 4, or six. And as for Selling it at 6 d. per Quart, this I am sure of, that the Cyder and Wines made as aforesaid, are as good, and as well worth 1 s. 4 d. per Quart, as the Wines generally Sold in Taverns. Secondly, For that this Cyder-Royal being as good as Wine at 1 s. 4 d. per Quart, the Price cannot fail of 8 d. per Quart, until by a very considerable Entcrease of Plantations, the thing be made Cheaper through the Greatness of the Quantity.

made 100 l. per Annum

bona fide

VI

As this Method of Improving Cyder and other Liquors before mentioned, renders them more strong and delicious, so it also makes them much more wholesome for the Body than simple Cyder; The heavy, Cold, and Sickly parts being either wholly taken away, or so corrected that it becomes no way prejudicial to the Stomach, nor any longer apt to Generate Wind; And I think none will deny, that the Juice of Vegetables growing in our own Soil, and under the same Influences with our selves, being thus honestly Improved with their own Spirits only, or the Addition of a little innocent Sugar, are as agreeable to our Bodies, and must needs be as good and wholesome, as those that are brought from Regions remote, and Climates vastly different, and afterwards Brewed again with variety of unknown and perhaps dangerous Ingredients. And much more is the former to be preferred, than the latter, in another respect; viz. Because if Ten times more of it be spent than there is of Foreign Wine, the Nation will be never the Poorer for it; but on the Contrary much the Richer.

This Cyder-Royal much more wholesome than simple Cyder.

no Cyder-Royal

The more Drank, the richer the Nation

VII

For there is in this Invention not only Strength to Clear the Heart of the weak or wearied, Delicacy to please the Pallate of the Curious, Cheap

Cyder-Royal of National, as well as private Advantage.

nels to render it Familiar to the Poor; Private profit to Gratify the Rich; and wholsomness to Indear it to due Observers of their Health: But also publique Advantage to Recommend it to the Regards of Princes, and engage Kingdomes and States in a Concernment to Advance and put it in Practice. For by this Expedient, the wealth and Treasure of those Realms and Nations to whom it is proposed, may be greatly preserved and Augmented; And particularly England and the Territories thereunto belonging, may save at least Six, if not Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling *per Annum*. (And the other Nations proportionably) by saving so much Treasure as goes out every Year to the Enriching of other Nations, and Impoverishing of their own.

### *To this there may be some Objections.*

The Farmers  
Objection.

*First*, Those whose Lands are Employed in Raising of Barley, will fear that by this Expedient Rich Liquors will be so plenty and Cheap, and raised by every Body for their own use, That Beer and Ale will be neglected; And consequently, they will in some measure lose their former Benefit arising by Barley.

Answered.

To this I Answer; *First*, 'Tis as reasonable, that all others should make the best Improvement of their Lands in an Honest way, for their own and the Nations good, as that these Men should make the most of theirs for their private Interest. *Secondly*, Most Lands kind for Barley, are proper for such Plantations, and the Owners thereof, as well as others, may make the like Profit in this way, and much more than they did by Barley. For that, one Acre of Land so Planted as is before-mentioned, when grown up, will (without Charge of Plowing and Sowing) produce more Hogs-Heads of Cyder and Wine-Royal, worth Six-pence a Quart (or Three-pence at least) than it would strong Beer or Ale, worth but Two-pence *per Quart*, if it had been sown with Barley. *Thirdly*, As for several Years yet to come, there will be little danger of the Objected Inconveniences, *viz.* until those Trees hereafter to be Planted, shall be grown up; So in this mean time, until then, there will be more Beer and Ale spent than was before this SECRET was discovered: Because that Cyder which was Sold for twenty or thirty Shillings *per Hogs-Head*, and spent instead of Beer, will now be advanced to the Price of Five or Six, perhaps Eight or Ten Pound *per Hogs-Head*, and so be drank instead of Wine. *And lastly*, When the Plantations shall be grown numerous, the Publique Wisdom of each Nation, may easily prevent any such Inconvenience as is feared, by laying such an Imposition on all Home-made Wines and Cyders, as may keep them from being Sold too Cheap, which yet will be no Burthen to the Planters, nor they have any Reason to Complain thereof, tho' it should be Twenty Shillings on every Hogs-Head, so great will their Profit be, nor withstanding.

Objection  
touching Loss  
of Customs.

The Second Objection, as it more Immediately concerns England, is more Considerable, *viz.* That this Invention of improving Cyders, and other liquors of our own production, hindring the Consumption and Importation of Foreign Wines, will much diminish his Majesty's Customs.

Answered.

To this is humbly Answered, That the loss of Customs by decrease of Foreign Wines may easily be made good; nay the profit to his Majesty more than doubled, by an Imposition on these Domestick Liquors which come in place of them. And as the Publick National Interest will readily Embrace and afford such an Imposition, which tends to the stopping of that vast Sluce of Treasure, which Foreigners yearly drain from us; so may the same be laid without any Grievance to the Particular Subjects that are to pay it; Since notwithstanding the same, 'tis evident every Acre may

be



be made worth at least Six Pound *per Annum* (after all Charges deducted) better to the Owners than it was before. And every one for his own use may make or have that for Three-pence at most, as good as what he paid a shilling for before. Besides the publick profit of Enriching the Nation several Hundred Thousand Pounds every Year.

For Example (keeping to our first, and the meanest Calculation that can in reason be imagined) Suppose but Four Hogs-Heads of Cyder-Royal, and as many of Currant and Goose-berry-Royal be made upon an Acre; These at three-pence *per Quart* make the product of that one Acre for that year Twenty Four Pound. Now suppose further, That an Imposition were laid of one penny *per Quart*, which is Twenty Shillings *per Hogs-Head*; Then the Kings part or profit from that Acre will be Eight Pound *Per Annum*, and the Planters Sixteen Pound. And sure the latter has no Cause to Complain, since that may be more than Two Cropps of Grain would have brought in.

An Imposition of 20s. *per Hogs-head* may be laid on Cyder-Royal, without impoverishing the Planter.

And at this Proportion in any Country where there shall be One Hundred Thousand Acres Planted, the King or State may Raise to themselves Six or Eight Hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum*. And yet at the same time much Benefit and Enrich their Subjects, as keeping their Treasure at Home from being Exhausted by Forreign Nations, and Enjoying for their use at 3d. *per Quart*, altogether as good or better Drink than that for which before they paid 12d. And as for those that Plant it, especially such as have Land of their own, they may by this means keep their Houses always Plentifully Furnisht with Variety of Rich Delicate Liquors for themselves, and their Friends, and if there be no Imposition, the same will Cost them nothing but the Labour of making it. And if there be such an Imposition, yet (besides their Labour) it will stand them in but one penny a Quart.

Thus Six or Eight hundred Thousand Pounds *per Annum* may be raised to the Government.

Again, The Decrease of Customes on Forreign Wines may be supplied by laying double or trebble Customs on what shall for the Future be brought in, for since there will be no need of it, 'tis but just that those that will Gratify their Fancies to the Publique Prejudice of their Countries, should pay for their Humour, which perhaps will make their Out-Landish Drinks Relish the Sweeter; And yet even they will have no Reason to grudge at it, since (supposing them Persons of Estates) their Lands by this Improvement of Cyder at home will be much Augmented in Value.

Customes on Forreign Wines may be doubled.

If it be Objected that the Customes already on Wine, are twice as much *per Hogs-Head* as what is proposed to be laid on Cyder.

Customes on Cyder may amount to more than those on Wine, because more will be Drank.

I Answer, Suppose the Customes on Wines be 8 *l. per Tun*, and on Cyder but 4 *l.* yet since Cyder may be made for 3d. *per Quart*, as good as French Wine at 12d. *per Quart*, it may be Concluded, that there will be 4 times as much Cyder Drank as there is now Wine; which if so, then for every 100 *l.* the King or State did receive for Wines, they may receive 400 *l.* by Cyder-Royal.

There is yet another Objection, — Many People are much against Mixtures in Drink, and will be ready to say, Here is a Mixture in Your Cyder-Royal, and therefore we will not like it. — To which I Answer: First, 'Tis not all Mixtures, but Dangerous or improper Mixtures which ought to be avoided. Secondly, This in Truth is not any Mixture at all, since only the better part of the same thing or kind is added to it, and when all is done, it is but Cyder, or Wine Refined and made better, without any Composition, but what comes from the Apple, upon which you will (which is left to your own free Choice) to Gratify your own Pallate add a little Sugar, which all Men know to be Wholesome and Nourishing, especially when 'tis first so Purged and Ordered as herein after is set forth. Nor is such Spirits in such Liquors any ways worse than Gravy with Meate, which makes the best Sauce for the Flesh whence it proceeds. And as the Gravy is the best and Nourishing part

Cyder-Royal is no Mixture.

And as the Gravy is the best and Nourishing part

of Meat, so is the Spirit of Cyder to Cyder. But if our *Cyder-Royal* be to be refused, as being mixt, I desire to be Inform'd, what Liquor (except fair Water) there is in Common use, not much more justly liable to the like Exception?

The Reason  
why simple  
Cyder makes  
the Stomach  
Sick; Nothing  
thing to be  
feared from  
*Cyder-Royal*

But perhaps our greatest Wine-Bibbers will by no means Change their Out-Landish Liquors for Domestick Cyder: Because, say they, the Quantity we are to Drink, will make us Sick, before it will make us merry, &c. To which I Answer, This is undoubtedly true of your Common simple Cyder, but if you please to Consider the Cause, you shall find no room for this Exception against our *Cyder-Royal*, for that which useth to cause this Sickness in the Stomach, is the Chilly, Cold, Phlegmatick part of the Cyder, viz. That which hath least Spirit in it, is most hurtful; That this is so, nothing can be more Evident, for that the strongest Cyder is most free from Occasioning this Distemper. Now this we know, that the Spirits of Cyder are no other but the purer part of it, viz. The strong, warm, and lively part, leparated from the weak, cold, and melancholly dead part; so that Reason must needs yield, that the Spirits of the Cyder being mixt with Cyder, cannot but make it both more strong and Pleasant, and also more *wholsome*, for that by this Expedient the Sickly cold and windy part is Cured.

*Cyder-Royal*  
will keep bet-  
ter than simple  
Cyders.

Moreover for want of strength and Life, simple Cyders are apt to Decay and Dye; this we see by Experience; for that as the strongest simple Cyder hath most Spirit in it, and therefore Lives longest; So the weakest Cyder that hath least Spirit in it, will soon grow Sickly and Decay; Therefore this Expedient must needs be so far from rendring Cyder more unwholsome and unkind, that 'tis rather to be esteemed its most infallible Physitian or Remedy, for that it Corrects all the ill Humours that cause its Sickness, or Ill Effects on Humane Bodies.

Some of the  
Vertues of  
*Cyder-Royal*.

And this much I can honestly and truly aver, from a long continued Experience, that a Glas of this excellent refined *Cyder-Royal*, drank half an hour before Meals, procures a good Appetite; and after Meals, helps Digestion: That it Chears the Heart, and Revives the Spirits. And as for its Operation upon the Brain, when too much is Drank at a time, the same is less hurtful; than Excess of strong Beer, Ale, Canary, or High-Country-Wines: For 'tis so far from Clogging the Stomach, or Clouding the Brain with thick muddy Vapours, that I do believe a Man may (WERE IT NOT A SIN) be Fuddled and Sober two times in a Day with this Liquor, without mischief to his Health; and the Reason in my Opinion, is, because it so admirably Provokes Urine, and carries with it such foul and ill matter that Offends the Head, Stomach, and Belly; The Truth of all which, I doubt not, will be soon attested by the Experience of those that shall make Trial.

How to make  
*Royal-Currant*  
Wine, &c.

**VIII.**  
A Bushel of *Currants* ripe and good, will make 6 or 7 Gallons of Wine; To every Bushel of *Currants*, so soon as they are Broken to pieces, put in 12 Quarts of Water, and in 12 or 16 hours after, press it, and strain it, put it into a Cask, and let it stand until it begin to be Clear, then Rack it off from the Gross-Lee, and put to each Gallon a Pint of good Spirit, and as much as best pleaseth your Pallets of Sugar, or Sweets, (here after mentioned) stir it well together for one quarter of an hour, then stop it up close for about a quarter of a Year.

In like manner is made *Wine-Royal* of *Goose-Berries*, *Mul-Berries* and *Cherries*; but of all these, that of *Goose-Berries* excels the rest; and doth resemble *Cyder* the most.

If it be Objected, that the fore-going Calculations are partial, because I have not call'd up the Charge of Converting the Fruit into Cyder, nor the Charge of Sugars or Sweets. To this it is Answered, That there is enough to be said to spray all such Charges, viz. By saving the Spirits that may be drawn out of the Apples after the Cyder is Pressed out of them, as in the

the



the 15th *Apparition* is herein after mentioned; But that which is much more Considerable is, that here may be made double the Quantity of *Goose-Berry* and *Current-Wine-Royal* as has been Reckoned upon in the 4th. and 5th. *Apparitions*, in this respect, *viz.* Because I there allow 20 Bushels of *Currants* and *Goose-Berries* to an Hogs-Head, whereas every Bushel will make six Gallons; so that 20 Bushels will make 120 Gallons, which is two Hogs-Heads, so that there may be at least 2 Hogs-Heads on an Acre more than was Reckoned, which may much more than pay for all the Charges of Sweets, and of converting the Fruit.

## IX.

The last Year, *viz.* 1682: good simple Cyder was frequently Sold in the west of *England*, for 10<sup>s</sup> per Hogs-Head, *viz.* an half-penny per Quart. And this Year by Reason of scarcity of Fruit, at 20<sup>s</sup> per Hogs-Head; which is but one Penny per Quart.

## X.

When Cyder comes to be plenty, there may be as much good Brandy made thereof, as may Furnish those whole Nations to whom this is Addressed, both for Land and Sea-Service, which perhaps may save them several Hundred Thousand Pounds per Annum; For which use the most Sate and Sower Cyder, which is scarce fit to be Drank, will make the greatest Quantity, and best tasted Brandy, being twice Distill'd. Of this Cyder-Brandy I have kept some four Years, and better than it was at first making, and without doubt would keep four Years longer.

## XI.

The best known Fruit that is only for Cyder is Red-Streak, which is a kind of *Wilding*; but for both Uses, *viz.* for the Table and Cyder, the best are *Golden Pippins*, because they are both quick Growers, great Bearers, yield the greatest quantity of Liquors, and the best in Quality. And their very Husks after the Cyder is Pressed out, especially the *Golden-Pippin*, will yield more Spirit than any other I have yet found out; Nor is it harder to Raise the best Sort of Fruit, than the Worser.

Some other *Wildings* I have found that are as good as the other, but they are as yet unknown by Name; but this is most certain, good *Wildings*, and good *Crabbs*, are better for Cyder than the most delicious Summer or Winter Table-Fruit, or Sweet Apples, (*Golden-Pippins* Excepted) yea the bitter sharp *Crabb* is much better than a bitter *Sweet-Apple*, because the Juice of the first will afford twice as much Spirit as the latter; Nor are the Spirits of the most pleasant Apples in the World, better than those of crabbed Fruit, for be they sweet or sour, neither of those tastes do arise with the Spirit, but is left behind in the Earthy Flegmatick Part of the Cyder: For Example, Suppose you put 10<sup>lb</sup>. of Sugar into your Still, amongst ten Gallons of sour Cyder, the Spirit will be never the sweeter; Or suppose you fill your Still with new sweet Mead (or *Methoglin*) made of Honey, Sugar, or Molasses, you shall have neither Spirits nor Sweets come out of it, but only fair Water; but if you let it stand until it be well fermented, and become sour, it will yield Spirit in abundance. So likewise Cyder, Perry, or Juice of *Crabbs*, *Goose-Berries*, *Corrants*, *Mul-Berries* and *Cherries*, will yield little or no Spirit, until it be pass'd the Fermentation (or working) and then the more sour it is (Provided it be not Vinegar) the more Spirit it will afford: nevertheless this observe, Apples of bitter taste makes the Cyder bitter.

## XII.

As to the time of putting your Spirits into your Cyder, Observe, that the Staler your Cyder is before the Spirits are added, the more time they require to Incorporate, and the sooner they are put in, the sooner it is fit for Use.

When Cyder  
Royal is fit for  
ale

But in case you put your Spirits into the Cyder, before it hath fermented; they will Evaporate, and be cast out; therefore be sure, that your Cyder be Rackt off the Lee, once, twice, or three times, as you find occasion, and being indifferent fine, then put in your Spirits, either with or without Sweet, well Beaten together with a certain Quantity of Cyder, and after 'tis put into the Cask, stir it very well together again, and bung it close up, and about 2 or 3 Months after, it will be fit for Use; But the longer it lieth, the better, especially if your Cyder be Stale ere your Spirits are put in, for as this Cyder Drinks very unpleasing when first mixt together, so no Wine can be more strong and pleasing than this, when it hath Stood its due time to Incorporate and Mellow, and in the mean time to be kept close, stopt without drawing any out. Unless the season of the year be warm, then to prevent its fermentation, let the Cask be open as you find occasion.

### XIII

The Infirmi-  
ties of Cyder

The first and worst Infirmities that Common Cyder is subject to, are of two sorts, either being musty, or fretting it self until the Spirits are spent, and the Cyder become weak and unpleasing.

The Causes of  
Musty Cyder

If Apples be gathered into the House whilst they are wet, they will be Musty, and so will the Cyder; again, if the Vessel wherein 'tis made, or that you put it into, be Musty, so will be your Cyder: If none of these happen, you need not fear any thing of that kind: But if Cyder be Musty, so will the Spirits that are drawn from it.

The Causes of  
Cyders Fret-  
ting and Gape

To Cure Cyder that is subject to Fret is somewhat difficult, but the best way is to prevent the Causes; Which are, either the Gathering of the Fruit before they are Ripe; or making the Cyder before the Apples have lain long enough, for until Apples have lain in an Heap while they have Sweat, and are dry again, they cannot be fit for the Press. But if by Reason of warmth, and mildness of the season, or any other Accident, the Cyder should fret and destroy it self, the best way is to draw it off into another Vessel; And do so once in six or ten days, as you see cause, always taking the Lee from it as oft as 'tis Rackt. Let not your Vessel be full by a Gallon; Nor yet stopt close, untill by drawing it off it be made to leave Huzzing and sputtering; for the fuller and closer it is, the more it frets. When your Cyder is thus quiet then have a care to keep the Vessel full and close stopt; yet lest you should stop it too soon, open it once in two three or four days, and if you find it is not yet quiet, let the Vessel lie open an hour or half an hour at a time.

A perfume for  
the Cask not to  
be neglected.

Omit not to burn a match of Brimstone, dipt in Coriander-Seed in your empty Cask, just before you put in your Cyder, and do this as oft as your Cyder is Rackt, 'tis an Excellent Expedient to prevent ill tastes and Fermentation.

### XIV

The way to  
make Sweets  
for such Cyder  
Royal as you  
would have as  
Rich as Ca-  
nary.

The best way to Order your Sugar before you put it into your Cyder, is to make it into a kind of Syrup or Sweets, by Dissolving of it in Water; one hundred weight will make 16 Gallons, and so proportionably; But before you put your Sugar into the Kettle, take the whites of 30 or 40 Eggs, the more the better, which being well Beat with a thing like a rod or whisk in eight or ten Gallons of Water, then put 4 Gallons of this Egg-water so prepared into your Kettle or Vessel where your Sugar is to be dissolved; then hang it over a Gentle Fire and stir it about until it be Dissolved: But be sure when it Boils, put in more Egg-water to keep it from Boiling too high; and so continue putting it in, one Quart after another, for an hour together, untill all your Egg-water be spent: but to prepare your Egg-water in parcels, viz. a Quart or two at a time, as you use it, is the better way. Now the use of these Eggs is only to raise such a scum as will carry away not only all the foulness and grossness of the Sugar, but all the Egg also. And when the scum hath done rising, and is clean taken off, then fill up your Kettle with as much Water



as will make up your Quantity, and let it Boil to the size of a Syrup, and being cold put it into your Cyder: But to put in a little *Coriander-Seed* bruized, and tied up in a fine linnen Ragg whilst it is Boiling, will give it a fine grate.

Of these *Sweets* you may put in 2 or 3 Gallons more or less into an Hogs-Head as your Pallate invites you, or as the rartness of the Cyder requires: But put them in now till you have Rack your Cyder the last time, and that it be past the Fermentation. And before you put your *Sweets* into the Cask, mix your *Sweets* and the Spirits you intend to put in, together; with a like Quantity of Cyder, and stir them well together, then put all into your Cask of Cyder, and stir them with all your strength, with a strong staff in the Bung-hole for one half quarter of an hour. After that stop it close, and draw none off till 3, 3, or 4 Months. By which time it will be Answerable to what hath been proposed; Only remember that if you will have it to resemble *Canary*, you must add the greater proportion of Spirits and *Sweets*, but if *French-Wine*, then the less *Sweets*, or none at all.

As to the sort of Sugar, if the *Sweets* be made with white, the Cyder will remain Pale, if of Brown Sugar, it will raise it to an higher Colour. And in my Opinion the latter is as good, as well as the cheapest, since the courtiest by the aforesaid preparation, becomes as pure, as the finest. And *Sweets* being thus made, will cost but 1 s. per Quart.

And thus every man may merrily make his varieties of Drink, with that which he knows to be good cheap and wholesome, which is more than he is sure to have at every Tavern, altho' he pay three times as much for it: Nor hath he so much Reason to suspect the Liquors in those Houses to be so much Adulterated as the others, because none of like goodness to the Eye, Scent, and Pallate, can be afforded so cheap to the Pocket.

## XV.

The Husky part of the Apples, after the Cyder is Pressed out, being steeped 2 or 3 days in as much water as will cover it, and then Pressed clean out, and kept in a Vessel untill it hath well Fermented; As also the Lees of all your Cyder, will afford Spirit or Brandy, so much, that being added to the Cyder of the same Apples, will make it almost as strong as *French-Wine*: which is a thing of great Advantage.

## XVI.

Spirits being put into Bottles amongst Cyder, or any of the aforesaid Liquors, will not Drink well. I was a long time troubled to find out how to make this Drink as palatable and pleasing as it was become strong and Cheating, until I put both Cyder and Spirits into a Wooden Cask; The first I Completed was in a Vessel of six Gallons, into which I put 2 Quarts of *Sweets*, and 3 Quarts of the Spirits of Cyder, which after it had lain 2 or 3 Months, I found to be as strong and pleasing as *Canary*.

## XVII.

By adding Wormwood to Cyder-Royal, as you do to Wine, you may make it as good and graceful to the Stomach, both for procuring Appetite and causing Digestion, as the best *Pur-Royal* or Wormwood Wine. Thus may you have of your own Growth, Cyder-Royal, Goose-Berry, Currant, Cherry, &c. from the size of the smallest Wines, to the strength and goodness of the best *Canary*, suitable to all Seasons of the Year, and to the Constitutions of all Persons, and Humours of all Palates, and agreeable to all Ages from Children of 12 Months Old, to the height of Old Age.

## XVIII.

This Cyder-Royal or New Wine, thus prepared, may be kept in the Cask 2 or 3 Years, and be better'd thereby; Provided you keep the Cask full; which

The Quantity of Sweets, and when to be put in.

What Sugar to be used,

An Advantage for making Spirits.

Spirits mixt with simple Cyder in Bottles, will not do so well.

Worm-wood Cyder-Royal.

Touching the keeping of Cyder-Royal.

to do, you must Observe, that in a Months time, the Liquor will waste a Quart more or less, as the Vessel is bigger or lesser; which you ought to fill up again, with Liquor of the same strength, or if stronger, the better. And by this means it may keep and grow better and better some Years, without putting into it (as some are said to do into their Liquors) Stems, or other unwholesome Ingredients.

If Cyder-Royal be kept till 'tis too Stale, there need be no loss by it.

Suppose by keeping Cyder-Royal too long, it should become unpleasant, and as unfit to Bottle as Old Hockmore, take but one Hogs-Head of that, and one of Tart new Cyder, and before the latter be quite clear or fine, mix them together in two other Hogs-Heads, well Perfumed, and add Spirits and Sweet, in due Proportion to the Quantity of your new Cyder. Suppose it be in the Month of October or November, you may be sure to have it full as good, if not better than ever it was, and a most Excellent Cyder-Royal to Drink, or to Bottle, by or before Christmas. And thus I know by repeated Experience and Practice, nor can your New Cyder be made half so good by that time of the Year.

An Appendix further Demonstrating, that the Treasure of those Kings and States, who have respectively by their several Letters Patent, Contracts or Resolutions, promised me a Gratuity, may by this Invention amount to more than Four Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling per Annum; over and above several Hundred Thousand Pounds that will be Saved at Home, which before was carried out, to the Inriching of other Nations and Countries.

First, Suppose one Penny per Quart Customs Paid for Cyder-Royal, & a man Drink a Quart per day, that makes by the Year, 2004-3-4  
Secondly, A thousand Persons at the same Rate and Proportion must Pay, 2004-3-4

Thirdly, And consequently 400000 Persons must Pay, 801661-13-4

So that in any Nation that yields 100000 Acres of Land fit to be Planted with Apples, Currants, Goose-Berries, &c. and wherein there may be found 400000 Persons that may one with another, Drink a Quart a day (of a Drink so Rich, and yet withal so cheap, and of their own Production) The Supream Magistrate of that Nation may have and raise hereby 800000 Pounds per Annum (which is as much again as above proposed) to the Publique Exchequer: Besides 1661-13-4 towards the Charge of Collecting it.

If it be still Objected, that this will be a Grievance to the Subjects?—Tis Answered (besides what has before been said on that Subject) that notwithstanding such Imposition, it may be Raised by those that make it for their own use, much cheaper then Beer, since one Acre of Land (take one with another) will yield at least half as much more of the former, as it will of the latter, and with less Labour and Charge.

Nor can it be well Imagined but that there will be found in either of those Nations, 400000 Persons who one with another will not Drink less than a Quart a day a piece, when they can have it upon the matter as cheap or rather cheaper then Beer, tho' it be altogether as good as Wine; And especially since such as have Land in their own Possession, may have plenty of it for their own use, for nothing but a little of their own Labour and paying a Penny per Quart to the King or State.

If it be Objected, that this Cyder-Royal will be of low esteem amongst the Nobility, who are Accustomed to the most costly and curious Wines.—I thereto humbly Answer; That the Objection is built up upon a Supposition, for no man is sure, that Princes whose Dominions, yield not Wine, may not be as much taken with these Drinks instead thereof, the rather for that besides their variety, pleasantness and wholesomeness, it will be so much their Interest to promote and Recommend the same to General Use, whereby not only the wealth



wealth of their Kingdoms or States may be Preserved and Encreased, but their own Revenues greatly Augmented.

Secondly, Tho' Princes and Nobles are the Highest and more Refined part of the VWorld, yet they are but few, Comparatively, in Number: The great Benefit depends on the Greatness of the Consumption of Liquors, and that depends upon Persons of an inferior Sphere, and middle Fortunes; so that altho Princes and Persons of the first Rank should still delight in Champaigne, Burgundy, Frontineack, Greek or Florence Wines, or any other costly Forreign Liquors, yet this will signify little to hinder the General Use of Cyder-Royal, &c. Since 'tis not to be doubted, but thousands of good Country-Gentlemen, multitudes of Citizens, substantial Yeomen and other Persons, may for Interest and Good-Husbandry be content to make themselves and their Neighbours merry with these cheaper, and altogether as good, strong, and wholesome Drinks, with which they may so readily furnish themselves. Nay, there is scarce a Cottager, having but one Acre of Land, but may have as much of these excellent Liquors as may be worth him 8l. per Annum; so that the Persons of inferior Condition that may make use thereof, in comparison of the Nobility, who 'tis Objected are not like to use it, will be at least 5000 to One; And consequently the profit proposed, may not fail or come short, notwithstanding it should so happen, that neither Kings, Princes, nor Nobility should ever vouchsafe to Taste thereof.

### The best and quickest way of Raising a Nursery, &c.

THE raising of Nurseries for Orchards being so Essential to what hath been proposed, and since By Experience I know, that these following Difficulties and Inconveniences do happen therein, viz. That 2 Trees of one sort of Fruit, and both well Rooted alike, and Planted in one and the same Soil, many times the One will grow bravely, and bear a Bushel at a time, within 6 or 7 Years, and the Fruit good and pleasant, when the other shall be a small shrubb, and produce small unpleasant Fruit, and not half a peck for the others Bushel.

Again some Trees tho' they are Planted on very good Land, and Husbanded never so carefully, will yet never become good nor long liv'd Trees. Whereas other Trees Planted in the same Land shall grow apace, be very Fruitful and long liv'd. The want of knowing the Causes and Remedy of these things, hath not only Discouraged many from Planting, but hath spoiled many hopeful Trees and Orchards.

As for the Remedy it is (in it self) both PLAIN and EASY; and therefore since many People think that they need not be taught any thing that is so, and are unwilling to acknowledge any Obligation to those that inform them thereof, what need I say any more? Let them find it out.

However, for the Satisfaction of Persons more modest and grateful, I will at present shew you the best Expedients to prevent both those mischiefs, which are the great Cause why in most Orchards little more than half of the Trees prove Good.

As to the First, Supposing a young Trees being both very good, let one of them be set shallow, viz. the upper Root not more than an Inch or two at the most under Ground and the deepest not above 3 or 4 and Suffer no down-right Root to be upon it; Then shall you have it a thriving Tree and bearing good Fruit. If it be carefully preserved and kept clear from Suckers and superfluous Branches, which are apt to Sprout up at or near the Root. But the other Tree being set too deep never thrives, nor proves Fruitful.

As to the second Inconvenience, by which the Planter misleth his Expectation, that doth arise from the Stock or Kernel on which the Graft is placed; and this I take for a certain Rule, that the Kernels of Fruit produced by a shrubb or withriving Tree, very rarely prove good; and indeed the like may be said of Apple-Kernels in General.

Where

V Wherefore in raising of Nurseries, rather take your Kernels from a Fruitful Crab-Tree that hath a clear Body, a great spreading Healt, and full of Boughs and Branches; For it may be observ'd, that as the Head is full of Boughs and Twigs, so proportionably that Stem abounds with Roots and Fibres; and as is the Tree, so will its Product or Seed be. I have so much remark'd this, that I would much rather give 12d. for a Tree for whole to be raised, than a Penny a Tree for such as are raised from Shrubby Apple-Trees.

From such Kernels as afore-mentioned, I do know, Trees may be raised ready to be Transplanted into Orchards; and Produce a Bush on a Tree within 10 or 12 Years after the Kernel is put into the Ground; For the doing of which, and to raise a Nursery to the best Advantage, I will shew you the best Expedients my self have Experienc'd, by the following *Apophyses*.

As to the Ordering of your Kernels of such Crabs as afore-said, either put them in the Ground so soon as they may be taken out of the Crab, or else so soon as the Winter will give Leave, the sooner the better. But if you keep them in the Spring, take care they be kept neither too moist nor too dry; If too moist, they will Heat, & if too dry they will not grow, therefore keep them in a mixture of dry sand within Doors.

So soon after January, as the Season will permit, sow your Kernels in Ordinary good Ground (that lies as warm and Lue from the Wind as may be;) Let the Ground be well dregg'd, and the Kernels be Rake'd in so as they lie not too deep; an Inch, or near as you can guess, is enough; and when they are cover'd up, preserve them clear of Grass and Weeds, until you have them Transplanted.

### III.

The next Spring, viz. About 12 Months after your Kernels were sown, you may draw those that are best Grown, and Transplant them into a Nursery.

### IV.

Let your Nursery-Ground be made good with Dung, and well digg'd, and mixt together, and let them in Rows so far apart as that you may digg between, viz. the Rows at 2 foot distance. But in the Rows the Plants may be placed within 9 Inches of each other.

Before you set your Plants in the Nursery, be sure Crop off the down-right Root, spread the small Roots, and close up the Ground very well about them.

### VI.

The next Spring after this, you may return again to your first Plantation of Kernels, and draw forth, & Transplant into your Nursery as afore-said as many more as have made a good shoot. Ordering them as the first, & so you may do from year to year. But observe the last of all are not so good as the first, altho' for the second or third Year they may do well enough.

### VII.

Having thus Transplanted your Kernels into a Nursery, they ought still to be kept clear from Weeds, and also the Ground to be kept loose, that the Roots may spread the better, and therefore in the next Autumn before the leaf is off, your Nursery ought to be digg'd; But never amongst them but once a Year. Only pull up the Weeds in Spring and Summer, as often as occasion requires. And here note, the difference between digging your Nursery and all other Trees whilst the Leaf is yet on, and afterwards, is greater than you may at first imagine; For that if it be done whilst the Sap is up, if a Root should happen to be cut, the same will shoot out again, perhaps two for one; But after the Sap is once down, if a Root be Cut, it will not shoot forth that Winter; nevertheless be not too early in the Season, nor yet too careless of the Roots.

### VIII.

By that time your Plants have had one or two Summers Growth in your Nursery, the next Winter, or rather near the Spring, cut off all their Tops, about a foot above Ground, and the next March or April after the biggest of them will be ready to be Grafted.

### IX.

A Tree that is Grafted, having made two Summers shoot, is fit to be Transplanted into an Orchard, because there is far less danger of a young Tree not growing, or that young than is of an Old One.

In Transplanting be sure do not set too deep, To prevent which, this I do, First digg my holes 4 foot square, but no deeper than one Spade, or there abouts; viz. no deeper than the Roots of the Trees should Lie; For if the Holes be digg'd deep, and fill'd up again before the Tree is Planted, the Tree and all will sink together and never Prosper.



If it be Objected, That if the holes be no deeper they will not contain the Roots of many Trees, for some have Roots as downright & long as a Parsnip, some are single, some double, and some trebble, and all down-right long ones, and such an hole will not receive them.

*I Answer,* Away with such Trees, I would rather give 2d. a dozen for them to Burn, than 6d. per Hundred to Plant; and tho' there is scarce one of an Hundred but proves thus bad, if they are never Transplanted; (especially if they come from Apple Kernels) yet if from Crab-Kernels, and Transplanted as before is Ordered, there is hardly one of 400 will prove so improper.

## XI.

Now as to the Charge of all this: One mans Labour upon one Acre of Land with Crab-Kernels may after 3 or 4 Years raise 10000 Trees every Year, which at 3d. per Tree, comes to 125l. which will well pay the Rent of your Land and the Gardeners wages; so that the Charge of Planting your Orchard will be very Cheap and Easy, for that an Acre of Land Planted with six score-Trees, as for the Trees they comes but to 30s. and the Planting about 18d. per Score, which is 9s. So that by this Expedient, Nurseries may be raised so as to afford an Acre of Land to be Planted with the best sort of Trees, and of the best Fruit for less than 40s. per Acre.

## XII.

After your Trees are Transplanted into Orchards, the greatest care and Charge is to keep them safe from being abused, either by Weeds that may grow about them, Suckers that may grow out of them between the Root, and spreading Boughs, and from all *Cattle, Conies and Hares*. And in case they are digged about the Roots (where you may, if you please, Plant *Turneps, Beans, Peas*, or any other thing that may destroy the Grass or VWeeds,) your Trees will thrive much the better, and grow twice as fast; But in case you Plant *Currants* and *Goose-berris* amongst your Apple-Trees, you may place 4 of them in the same Hole with your Apple-Tree (that is, making the hole about 4 foot square, Plant your Apple-Tree in the middle, and a *Currant* or *Goose-Berry-Tree* at each corner) and keep them from Weeds, and all will thrive together. But note that for *Goose-Berris* and *Currants*, you had need bestow more Dung than Apple-Trees require; And also forget not to mix your Dung and Earth together before the Trees are Planted; For if a Tree stand in all Dung, 'tis destructive to the Root: Mudd and Soil of Ponds, Ditches, &c. is as good for this purpose as any Dung, provided it be Sun-Burnt and dried before it be used.

## XIII.

As to the Soil most proper for Orchards, I do observe that all Land proper for *Corn*, as *Wheat, Barley, Rye, Beans, Pease*, &c. are kind for that use. But the most Improper is extreme hot and dry Sands, and on the other side Grounds very wet and Cold.

## XIV.

As for *Currants* & *Goose-Berris*, very great may be the profit that may be raised by Planting them amongst your *Apple-Trees*, because they will thrive there better than elsewhere. But because the *Currants* love the shadyest Ground most, let the *Goose-Berris* be Planted in the midst of your Ground, between your Rows of *Apple-Trees* in the most Sunny part.

## XV.

As for raising of *Currant* and *Goose-Berry-Trees*, its very easy & speedy, as thus: Take either of the said Trees about the End of February or beginning of March, lay down every Limb flat with the Ground, cover every Twig with good Earth, and turn out the Tops that they may lie above Ground, and every Twig will both Root and shoot forth, so that by the next Winter you may have of one Tree, 40 or 50, perhaps an hundred, well-rooted Plants, fit to be so Transplanted. Take Care to keep the uncovered Stock, which is between the old Root and the cover'd part, that it run not out in Branches; for if it do, the Twigs will be robb'd of that Nourishment as should feed them. Also remember to keep them clear of all Grass and VWeeds that may Annoy them.

## ADVERTISEMENT.

**I**F any think it too much trouble for themselves to prepare the Spirits herein before mentioned; These are to give Notice, that they may have them ready made and well prepared at Mr. Woodward's, a Distiller in the Old Bailey: And Sweets at almost every Sugar-Bakers in London: But for such Spirits, I have not heard there is the like, neither for Quantity nor Quality, in all the City, as at the Place aforesaid.

F I N I S.